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EXAMINER

POON, KING Y

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2624

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18

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/220,063

Applicant(s)

AMARGER ET AL.

Examiner

King Y. Poon

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 17 November 2003.
- 2a) ☒ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-9, 14, 15, 17-34, 39, 40, 42-47 and 50-59 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-9, 14, 15, 17-34, 39, 40, 42-47 and 50-59 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application) since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121 since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.

### Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

**DETAILED ACTION**

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

1. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

2. Claims 5, 9, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 30, 34, 39, 40, 42, 43, 46, 47, 50-59 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

Regarding claims 5, 30: the limitation of "associated with each item of added information received in response to the transmitted questions from the user, an item of information identifying the user who supply each item of the added information" is subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

Regarding claim 9: the limitation of "estimation means for estimating values amounts of the presence of text, image and graphic zones in the document" is subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably

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convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

Regarding claim 34: the limitation of "an estimation step of estimating value amounts of the presence of text, image and graphic zones in the document" is subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

Regarding claims 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 39, 40, 42, 43, 46, 47, 50-59: Claims 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 39, 40, 42, 43, 46, 47, 50-59 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph because they depends on rejected claims 9, 34.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting

directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000.

Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

2. Claims 1, 2, 7, 9, 14, 15, 19, 20, 23, 24, 26, 27, 32, 34, 39, 40, 44-47, 50-59 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Adachi et al (US 5,768,489).

Regarding claim 1: Adachi teaches a device (fig. 1, column 4, lines 23-28) for determining conditions (column 10, lines 44-67, e.g., rasterize processing time) for processing to be performed on a document (column 4, lines 30-33) in a file, by at least one input/output means (rasterize processing sections, fig. 1) which modulates a physical quantity (e.g., values of table 2, column 10) comprising: means (31, 32, 33, 34, fig. 3) for analyzing contents of the document in the file to determine values (processing time for different content, table 2, column 10) for characteristics (e.g., text, graphic, table 2, column 10) of a list of characteristics (table 2, column 10) of the document, wherein the determines values comprise at least a portion of text, a portion of image, and a portion of graphic zones in the document (e.g., table 2, column 10, table 1, column 9); and configuration determining means (scheduling section, fig. 3) adapted, without modifying the document, to take into account (column 10, lines 3-35) the values for the characteristics of the list of characteristics of the document to determine a configuration (how the software/rasterize processing section, column 4, lines 45-52, are configured, e.g., processing software/processor are configured with a environment content content/resource to process a drawing content, column 8, lines 5-12, column 7, lines 42-

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45) of a pilot (e.g., the arrangement of the environment content, fig. 6, together with the processing software) of the input/output means designated to implement the document processing.

Regarding claim 2: Adachi teaches wherein the document processing is performed by at least two input/output means (rasterize processing section, fig. 1), and the pilot configuration, determined by the configuration determination means, includes selection of the input/output means intended to perform the document processing (column 10, lines 3-15).

Regarding claim 9: Adachi teaches a device (fig. 1, column 4, lines 23-28) for determining conditions (column 10, lines 44-67, e.g., rasterize processing time) for processing a document (column 4, lines 30-33) in a file, by at least one input/output means (rasterize processing section, fig. 1) which uses a physical quantity (e.g., values of table 2, column 10), the device comprising: estimation means (31, 32, 33, 34, fig. 3) for estimating values amounts (predicted processing time for different content, table 2, column 10) of the presence of text, image and graphic zones (e.g., text, graphic, image, table 2, column 10) in the document, and configuration determining means (scheduling section, fig. 3) adapted to take into account (column 10, lines 3-35) the values amounts of the estimated presence of text, image and graphic zones in the document to determine a (how the software/rasterize processing section, column 4, lines 45-52, are configured, e.g., processing software/processor are configured with a environment content content/resource to process a drawing content, column 8, lines 5-12, column 7, lines 42-45) of a pilot (e.g., the arrangement of the environment content, fig. 6, together

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with the processing software) of the input/output means intended to perform the document processing.

Regarding claim 26: Adachi teaches a method (a method implemented in device of fig. 1, column 4, lines 23-28) of determining conditions (column 10, lines 44-67, e.g., rasterize processing time) for processing to be performed on a document (column 4, lines 30-33) in a file, by at least one input/output means (rasterize processing section, fig. 1) which modulates a physical quantity (e.g., values of table 2, column 10) comprising: an analyzing step (31, 32, 33, 34, fig. 3) of analyzing contents of the document in the file to determine values (processing time for different content, table 2, column 10) for characteristics (e.g., text, graphic, table 2, column 10) of a list of characteristics (table 2, column 10) of the document, wherein the determines values comprise at least a portion of text, a portion of image, and a portion of graphic zones in the document (e.g., table 2, column 10, table 1, column 9); and a configuration determining steps (scheduling section, fig. 3) of, without modifying the document, taking into account (column 10, lines 3-35) the values for the characteristics of the list of characteristics of the document to determine a configuration (how the software/rasterize processing section, column 4, lines 45-52, are configured, e.g., processing software/processor are configured with a environment content content/resource to process a drawing content, column 8, lines 5-12, column 7, lines 42-45) of a pilot (e.g., the arrangement of the environment content, fig. 6, together with the processing software) of the input/output means designated to implement the document processing.

Regarding claim 27: Adachi teaches wherein the document processing is performed by at least two input/output means (rasterize processing sections, fig. 1), and the pilot configuration step includes a step of selection of the input/output means intended to perform the document processing (column 10, lines 3-15).

Regarding claim 34: Adachi teaches a method (method of the device of fig. 1, column 4, lines 23-28) for determining conditions (column 10, lines 44-67, e.g., rasterize processing time) for processing a document (column 4, lines 30-33) in a file by at least one input/output means (rasterize processing section, fig. 1) which uses a physical quantity (e.g., values of table 2, column 10), the method comprising: an estimation step (31, 32, 33, 34, fig. 3) of estimating values amounts (predicted processing time for different content, table 2, column 10) of the presence of text, image and graphic zones (e.g., text, graphic, image, table 2, column 10) in the document, and a configuration determining step of (scheduling section, fig. 3), during which (column 10, lines 3-35) the values amounts of the estimated presence of text, image and graphic zones in the document are taken into consideration, determining a configuration (how the software/rasterize processing section, column 4, lines 45-52, are configured, e.g., processing software/processor are configured with a environment content content/resource to process a drawing content, column 8, lines 5-12, column 7, lines 42-45) of a pilot (e.g., the arrangement of the environment content, fig. 6, together with the processing software) of the input/output means intended to perform the document processing.



Regarding claims 7, 32: Adachi et al teaches pilot updating means (the software that provide the environment information to the processing unit, column 6, lines 60-65, column 8, lines 5-10) adapted for detecting (inherently, the signal must be detected by the scheduling section, that would have allowed the scheduling section to send environment contents to the processing section, column 8, lines 5-10) that the pilot configuration of the input/output means, intended to perform the document processing, is not available or is not up to data in a memory, (the signal that would have allowed the scheduling section to send environment contents to the processing section, column 8, lines 5-10) and to read the pilot configuration in another memory (column 7, lines 10-15) when the pilot configuration of the input/output means, intended to perform the document processing, is either not available or is not up to date in the memory (the sending of the environment contents by the scheduler is an indication that the environment content in the processor is not up to data or can not be used to process the drawing content, in the system point of view).

Regarding claims 14, 39: Adachi teaches quantity determining means (the software that determine the values of table1, fig. 9, and the number of pages, column 6, lines 49-50) for determining at least two quantities related to the document in the file, wherein one of the quantities is a number of pages in the document.

Regarding claims, 15, 40: Adachi teaches quantity determining means (the software that determine the values of table1, fig. 9, and 400 dpi, column 5, lines 15-25) for determining at least two quantities related to the document in the file, wherein one of the quantities is a number of digital information items in the document.

Regarding claims 19, 46: Adachi teaches parts determination means for determining parts of the document (the software that determines the content type, table 2, column 10); wherein the estimation means estimates values amounts of the presence of text, image, and graphics zones in each of the parts of the document (processing time, column 10, table 2); and wherein the configuration determination means (determining what contents is to be processed by which processing section, fig. 12, and the configuration of the section, column 10, lines 5-10, column 7, lines 42-52, column 8, lines 5-12) is adapted to take into account the value amounts of the estimated presence of text, image and graphic zones in each of the parts of the document in order to determine the configuration of the pilot of the input/output means intended to implement the document processing on each of the parts of the document.

Regarding claim 20: Adachi teaches a printer (print system, column 4, lines 30-35) having a device of claim 1.

Regarding claim 23: Adachi teaches a display screen (column 4, lines 35-40), having a device of claim 1.

Regarding claim 24: Adachi teaches a photographic apparatus (the system that prints photograph, column 8, lines 45-50).

Regarding claim 44: Adachi teaches a step of printing the document (column 5, lines 7-13).

Regarding claim 45: Adachi teaches a step of compressing the document (written the document in to a form of PDL, column 4, lines 30-40).

Regarding claim 47: Adachi teaches during the part determination step, pages of the document are determined (page, fig. 10).

Regarding claims 50, 55: Adachi teaches quantity determining means (the software that determine the values of table1, fig. 9, and 400 dpi, column 5, lines 15-25) for determining at least two quantities related to the document in the file, wherein the quantity determination means is adapted to scrutinized data (scrutinized from that document data, e.g., PDL, column 4, lines 30-40) from the document which is directly accessible to a user (directly accessible to a user by printing the document, column 5, lines 10-13).

Regarding claims 51, 56: Adachi teaches quantity determining means (the software that determine the values of table1, fig. 9, and 400 dpi, column 5, lines 15-25) for determining at least two quantities related to the document in the file, wherein the quantity determination means is adapted to function without using a software application capable of modifying the content of the document (the determining step is performed before the data being rasterized, column 11, lines 65-67, column 12, lines 1-2).

Regarding claims 52, 57: Adachi teaches quantity determining means (the software that determine the values of table1, fig. 9, and 400 dpi, column 5, lines 15-25) for determining at least two quantities related to the document in the file, wherein the quantity determination means is adapted to read at least one quantity in a file (e.g., the PDL, file, column 4, lines 30-40).

Regarding claims 53, 58: Adachi teaches wherein the document processing is able to be performed by at least two input/output means (rasterize processing section,

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fig. 1); and the configuration determination means is adapted to select an input/output means able to perform the document processing (fig. 12).

Regarding claims 54, 59: Adachi teaches quantity determining means (the software that determine the values of table1, fig. 9, and 400 dpi, column 5, lines 15-25) for determining at least two quantities related to the document in the file, wherein one of the quantities is a time period (rasterize processing time, table 2, column 10) to open the document (to rasterize the document) by a software (column 4, lines 48-51) application capable of modifying (change into raster/bitmap) the content of the document.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 3-6, 28-31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Adachi et al as applied to claims 1, 26 above, and further in view of Freedman (US 4,839,829).

Regarding claims 3, 28: Adachi does not teach dialogue means for questions to a user and receiving information from the user in response to the transmitted question;

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and means for adding information received in response from the user to the values for the characteristics of the list of characteristics, in such manner that configuration determination means takes into account the added information to determine the pilot configuration.

Freedman, in the same area of creating document contents, teaches dialogue means (the computer program that ask questions to a user, column 8, lines 35-68) for questions to a user and receiving information from the user in response to the transmitted question; and means for adding information (the program that added, e.g., a user selected point size to a print job/document, column 9, lines 1-12) received in response from the user to the values for the characteristics (e.g., the point size of a type face/text, column 9, lines 35-65) of the list of characteristics.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Adachi's document creating method to include: dialogue means for questions to a user and receiving information from the user in response to the transmitted question; and means for adding information received in response from the user to the values for the characteristics of the list of characteristics.

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Adachi's document creating method by the teaching of Freedman because of the following reasons: (a) it would have allowed users of Adachi to create a printable document as taught by Freedman, column 9, lines 55-65; and (b) it would have assisted the users to create documents properly.

Note: after the document characteristic is added, the characteristic is part of the document content and would take into account the added information to determine the pilot configuration (see discussion of claims 1, 26)

Regarding claims 4, 29: Adachi teaches a memory (table 1, 2, column 9, column 10) adapted to store the added information (contents of the table, also see claims 3, and 28; 14, fig. 1) received in response to the transmitted questions from the user.

Regarding claims 5, 30: Adachi does not teach the memory is adapted to also store, associated with each item of added information received in response to the transmitted questions from the user, an item of information identifying the user who supply each item of the added information.

Freedman teaches: to also store, associated with each item of added information received in response to the transmitted questions from the user, an item of information identifying the user who supply each item of the added information (from the added information, the computer would calculate cost and provide the user with the cost, column 10, lines 15-25; therefore, there must be an identifier to identify to the computer that the user inputted information belongs to the user such that the computer would send a cost to the user who submits the information).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Adachi's memory to include: the memory is adapted to also store, associated with each item of added information received in response to the transmitted questions from the user, an item of information identifying the user who supply each item of the added information.

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Adachi's memory by the teaching of Freedman because of the following reasons: (a) it would have allowed the system to identify the document content to a user; and (b) it would have allowed to system to communicate with the user regarding the user inputted document information.

Regarding claims 6, 31: Adachi teaches wherein the memory is adapted to also store, associated with each item of the added information (document content) received in response to the transmitted questions from the user (see claims 1, and 26), an item of information (e.g., environment information that shows a first page of a document, column 6, lines 50-55, and table to shows each content of a page, column 9, lines 9-40) representing the document.

5. Claims 8, 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Adachi et al as applied to claims 1, 26 above, and further in view of Nagasaka (US 5,511,156).

Regarding claims 8, 33: Adachi does not teach means for checking availability of the input/output means which is adapted to transmit an item of information identifying that document processing is not available, when the input/output means, intended to perform the document processing is not available for this purpose, wherein the configuration determination means is adapted to take into account the information regarding the unavailability of document processing in the input/output means in order

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to determine a configuration of another input/output means for performing the document processing.

Nagasaka, in the same area of using multiple processing unit (column 6, lines 30-35, column 7, lines 5-35) teaches means for checking availability of the input/output means which is adapted to transmit an item of information identifying that document processing is not available, when the input/output means, intended to perform the document processing is not available such that other input/output means is selected (fig. 6).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Adachi's processing method to include: means for checking availability of the input/output means which is adapted to transmit an item of information identifying that document processing is not available, when the input/output means, intended to perform the document processing is not available such that other input/output means is selected.

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Adachi's processing method by the teaching of Freedman because it would have allowed the system to continue process document when one the processing section is broken.

Note: When other processing section/input/output means are selected, the configuration determination means is adapted to take into account the information regarding the unavailability of document processing in the input/output means in order



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to determine a configuration of another input/output means for performing the document processing.

3. Claims 17, 42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Adachi as applied to claims 9, and 34 and in further view of Lopresti (US 6,298,173).

Regarding claims 17, 42: Adachi teaches quantity determining means (the software that determine the values of table1, fig. 9, and 400 dpi, column 5, lines 15-25) for determining at least two quantities related to the document in the file.

Adachi do not teach wherein one of the quantities represents a degree of compression to be obtained on the document using a predetermined compression software.

Lopresti in the same area of transmitting document data, teaches one of the quantities in document information is a degree of compression to be obtained on the document using predetermined compression software. (Column 9, lines 15-35).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Adachi's processing method to include: wherein one of the quantities represents a degree of compression to be obtained on the document using a predetermined compression software.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have Adachi's processing method by the teaching of Lopresti because of the following reasons: (a) it would have allowed the printing system to print data with a high compression rate to save memory in storing the document data; (b) it

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would have allowed the printing system to print good images with a low compression rate.

4. Claims 18 and 43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Adachi as applied to claims 9, 34 above, and further in view of Yoshida et al. (U.S. Patent # 6,184,999).

Regarding claims 18, and 43: Adachi teaches quantity determining means (the software that determine the values of table 1, fig. 9, and 400 dpi, column 5, lines 15-25) for determining at least two quantities related to the document in the file.

Adachi does not teach wherein one of the quantities is a period of time necessary for compression of the document using a predetermined compression software.

Yoshida, in the same area of storing image data, teaches one of the quantities represents a period of time necessary for compression of the document, by predetermined compression software. (Fig. 6, column 6, lines 20-25)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Adachi's processing method to include: wherein one of the quantities is a period of time necessary for compression of the document using a predetermined compression software.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Adachi's processing method by the teaching of Lopresti because of the following reasons: (a) it would have allowed the printing system to print data with a high compression rate to save memory in storing the

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document data; and (b) it would have avoided the compression process overtake the image data available for compression to ensure smooth flowing of image data in the compression software without having to wait for image data.

6. Claims 21 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Adachi as applied to claim 1 above and further in view of Lobiondo (U.S. Patent # 5,287,194).

Regarding claim 21: Adachi does not teach a facsimile machine, having a device of claim 1. (For device of claim 1, please see claim 1)

Lobiondo, in the same area of printing device, teaches a facsimile machine, (the device that is creating a facsimile job, column 3, line 61), used to print documents.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Adachi's system to include: a facsimile machine, having a device of Adachi.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Adachi's system by the teaching of Lobiondo because of the following reasons: (a) it would have allowed the printing system to print a print job created by a facsimile machine; and (b) it would have allowed the print system with the camera to efficiently scheduling print job using the correct printer software.

7. Claims 22 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Adachi as applied to claim 1 above and further in view of Shimizu (U.S. Patent # 5,040,079).

Regarding claim 22: Adachi does not teach a modulator demodulator, having a device of claim 1. (For device of claim 1, please see claim 1)

Shimizu, in the same area of printing device, teaches a modulator demodulator, (column 7, line 35-40) used with a printing system. (Column 7, line 30)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Adachi's system to include: a modulator demodulator, having a device of Adachi.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Adachi's system by the teaching of Shimizu because of the following reasons: (a) it would have allowed the printing system to communicate with other devices by modulating and demodulating signals; and (b) it would have allowed the print system with the modulator and demodulator to efficiently scheduling print job using the correct printer software.

8. Claims 25 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Adachi as applied to claim 1 above and further in view of Takahashi (U.S. Patent # 5,926,285).

Regarding claim 25: Adachi does not teach a camera having an image sensor, having a device of claim 1. (Please see discussion of claim 1 for the device)

Takahashi, in the same area of printing device, teaches a camera (20, fig. 1) having an image sensor, used with a printing system. (91, fig. 1)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Adachi's system to include: a camera having an image sensor, using the device of Adachi.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Adachi's system by the teaching of Takahashi because of the following reasons: (a) it would have allowed the printing system to print a print job created by a camera; and (b) it would have allowed the print system with the camera to efficiently scheduling print job using the correct printer software.

### ***Response to Arguments***

9. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-9, 14, 15, 17-34, 39, 40, 42-47, 50-59 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

10. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

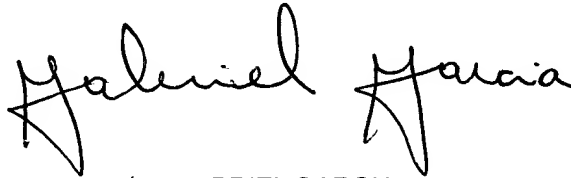
A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

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mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

**Conclusion**

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to King Y. Poon whose telephone number is (703) 305-0892.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Gabriel Garcia". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a large initial "G".

GABRIEL GARCIA  
PRIMARY EXAMINER

1/23/04